

K E N T U C K E G A Z E T T E,

S A T U R D A Y, FEBRUARY 7, 1789.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office in Main Street, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

Station on the new road to the settlement by way of Big Sandy River

MR. Vancouver acquaints those people who may wish to settle at the aforesaid place, that on the tenth day of February, he will set out with a party from Stroud's station, to erect a block-house, and establish a Ferry where the new road crosses at the main forks of Big Sandy River. He will build temporary log houses at the necessary Stations or resting places between Stroud's and Sandy which he presumes will prove a great convenience to travellers in future. In addition to the encouragement held out to settlers by his advertisements in this paper in October last--He will give an in and out town lot to the twenty families before limited. Will resign the benefit of the ferry for two years to the ten first families that may positively settle on his lands--will purchase on the spot at the market price with Goods & Cash, all the Furr Peltry and Ginseng which the settlers may be able to procure, and in fine will very liberally pay them for all the clearings and improvements which they may be able to make upon his lands.

N. B. A large company will start from Stroud's to the Settlement by the forks of Sandy at the same time.

*. The alteration in the time mentioned for starting, arises from the unavoidable delays occasioned in making the necessary preparations.

Providence, January 1st. 1789.

WANTED

AS an Apprentice to the black-smiths business a young lad of good character and age or ability immediately to enter upon business. Enquire of the Printer.

Jan. 29, 1789. (2325)

A Large company will meet at the Crab-Orchard on the sixteenth of next month in order to make an early start next morning through the Wilderness.

Jan. 28, 1789

NEW STORE

Just opposite the new Court-House.

The subscriber has just received a large and general Assortment of **DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES** with a quantity of Nails of different sizes, of his own manufacturing; all which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as possible, for Cash, Indian Corn, Tobacco, Butter, Tallow, and Hogs lard.

JOHN DUNCAN.

Of whom may be had

A collection of Books, in Divinity, Law and Physic; several entertaining Histories;-- some English and Latin School Books;-- a variety of Books for the instruction and entertainment of Children;-- American Magazines and Museums of the latest dates;-- also Parchment, Deed, and Letter Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, also Anderson's Scots pills.

*. Any of the above described Country Produce will be received at General Scott's, where a Receipt will be given that will qualify the bearer to receive Goods in Lexington.

Lexington, Dec. 25, 1788.

THE time being come when in the opinion of the subscriber, the surveys of the Miami purchase may be carried on with safety, The Indians for the present being avowedly pacific in that quarter; those gentlemen who have applied for business in that department are hereby notified that the surveying is begun, and such as are still desirous of employment, may repair to Mr. Ludlow who is on the ground to superintend the business and communicate the terms: None need apply who expect cash for their services, no surveying fees being as yet on hand; if land at a quarter of a dollar per acre and the fees of surveying and registering will answer, Land Warrants shall be issued on the work's being well done. Mr. Ludlow will immediately assign business to gentlemen found by him to be of ability in that branch of the mathematics, and so many having undertaken the service, employ will soon be over.

The subscriber begs leave to remind those persons who have applied for Miami land, that the surveying and registering fees are much wanted: So is also one half of the purchase money of such as expect to have the land at a quarter of a dollar per acre: The subscriber must consider all former applications at the before mentioned price, as null, wherein the surveying and registering fees are not paid by the first of next month; and one half of the purchase money by the first day of March ensuing; the other moiety of the purchase money must be paid by the first of May next. Certificates are rising at New-York and Philadelphia, and such land, as are not paid for by the first of May, must be paid for in liquidated certificates at the then selling price of the land before Warrants can be issued to applicants.

The subscriber is obliged to pay to the Treasury of the United States near one hundred thousand dollars in Certificates by the first of June next, therefore cannot without injury to himself be delayed the payment longer than May. If any purchaser wishes a longer credit, he must give a much higher price for the land.

JOHN CLEVELY SYMME.

Limestone, Jan. 5th 1789. (b 21 15)

I Want to hire (for twelve months) a negro woman who is a good cook and understands Washing and Ironing.

GEO. GORDON.

Buckeye near Lexington.

Jan. 14th, 1789

(b 21 16)

THE Subscribers have now added to their general Assortment of dry Goods Groceries &c. a complete Assortment of medicines, which they will as usual dispose of on moderate terms.

PETER JANUARY & SON.

Likewise a quantity of military land Warrants for sale.

JUST OPENED

And for sale by

HUGH MILVAIN

At his Store in Lexington, on Main Street in the house lately occupied by Mr. John Clarke, a general Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE

CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Stuffs, Stationary, Saddlery & Ironmongery, Queens ware, Glass ware, & Tin ware, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

ROBERT BARR

Has lately imported a large and general Assortment of

WOOLLENS, camblets, durans, shalloons, callimancoes, Irish linens, cutlery, hard ware, nails, glass, Queens ware, pewter, dye stuffs, with a fresh assortment of Medicine, and a few casks of excellent Madeira wine; with a number of articles too tedious to mention here, which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, Pork, and Corn.

Lexington, Dec. 26, 1788.

SOME Years past I purchased of Caleb Calloway a Settlement and Pre-emption containing fourteen hundred acres of land which was granted him by the commissioners by virtue of improvements, lying three or four miles from Boonborough known by the name of the Knock-Buckle Tract, for which he has as yet neglected making titles to, I hereby caution any person or persons whatsoever from purchasing the same or any part thereof, should he presume to sell, as he has received full satisfaction for the same.

WILLIAM HOY.

Jan. 5, 1789.

2224

ALL those who have taken lots of the land belonging to the Transylvania Seminary and who have not got their Leases will please to send the names of those persons whose lives are to be the term of their Leases to Col. William Ward, in time for him to make out the said leases before March Court, when they will also attend to have them executed.

W. WARD

R. JOHNSON

R. TODD

} Agents

Jan. 15, 1789

CAme to the plantation of the subscriber, living about six miles from Lexington, on the Town fork of Elkhorn, about the twenty fourth of January last, a small bay mare about seven years old, four white feet and a small star in her forehead, no brand perceivable. The owner is desirous to pay charges and take her away. WILLIAM SCOTT.

Feb. 3, 1789.

(24.)

PUBLIC VENDUE

To be sold for Cash at Mr. Stephen Collins's on Tuesday the Tenth day of February at twelve o'clock precisely, a quantity of Goods consisting of the following articles viz.

Drawing knives, carpenters and coopers adzes, plastering trowels, turning, mortise and socket chisels, two feet rules, padlocks, gimblets assorted Double plane irons, plated shoe and knee buckles. A quantity of cutlery, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention here.

To be let for the Season two full blooded Stud horses, the one upwards of sixteen hands high rising six years old, the other upwards of fifteen rising five.

Wanted to hire a Negro man and woman. Enquire of James Graham, or Stephen Collins Inn-keeper Lexington. Feb. 6th 1789.

The Proceedings of the Convention
(Continued from our last.)

RESOLVED, That this Convention do now receive itself into a Committee of the whole on the said resolution. Mr. Innes, was elected to the Chair. And after some time spent therein, Mr. President resumed the Chair and the Chairman reported that the Committee of the whole had taken into consideration the matters referred to them, and had come to a resolution thereon, which he read in his place and then delivered the same in at the table, where it was again twice read and agreed to as follows *Viz*.

RESOLVED, as the opinion of this Committee that the Petitioners from the Counties of Madison and Mercer praying this Convention to prefer an Address to Congress for procuring the Navigation of the River Mississippi are reasonable and that a decent and respectful Address be prepared requesting Congress to take immediate and effective measures for procuring the Navigation of the said River agreeable to the prayer of the said Petitions.

ORDERED, That a Committee be appointed to prepare the said Address. And a Committee was appointed of Mr. Innes, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Muter, Mr. Brown, Mr. Sebastian and Mr. Morjion.

Mr. Edwards from the Committee appointed to draw up an Address to the Assembly of Virginia for obtaining the Independence of the District of Kentucky: reported that the Committee had taken the matter into consideration and prepared an Address which he read in his place and then delivered the same in at the table where it was again read and an amendment thereto proposed.

ORDERED, That the said Address together with the amendment do lie on the table.

A motion was made by Mr. Brown for the Convention to come to the following resolution *Viz*.

RESOLVED, That it is the wish and interest of the good people of this District to separate from the State of Virginia and that the same be erected into an Independent Member of the Federal Union.

ORDERED, that the said Resolution do lie on the table.

The Convention then adjourned until tomorrow 12 O'Clock.

Friday the 7th, day of November 1788.

THE CONVENTION met according to adjournment.

A letter from James Speed addressed to the President of this Convention was read.

ORDERED, That the same do lie on the table.

The Convention then adjourned till tomorrow 12 O'Clock.

Saturday the 8th day of November 1788.

THE CONVENTION met according to adjournment.

A motion was made by Mr. Wilkinson for the Convention to come to the following resolution, which was read and agreed to as follows *Viz*:

WHEREAS, it is the solemn duty, so is the ardent desire of this Convention, to pursue such measures as may promote the interest and meet the approbation of their Constituents; but the discordant opinions which at present divide the good people they represent, render it doubtful whether they can adopt any plan, which will embrace the opinions of all, or even secure the support of a majority; in this state of embarrassment perplexed with doubts and surrounded by difficulties—In order to avoid error and to attain truth—to remove the jealousies which have infected society, and to restore that spirit of harmony and concord, on which the prosperity of all depends. They deem it most eligible to address their Constituents on the momentous occasion. Therefore

RESOLVED, That a Committee be appointed to draught an Address to the good people of the District setting forth the principles from which this Convention act; representing to them their true situation, urging the necessity of union, concord and mutual concession and solemnly calling upon them to furnish this Convention at their next session, with instructions in what manner to proceed on the important subject to them submitted. And a Committee was appointed of Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Innes, Mr. Joubert, Mr.

Muter, Mr. Sebastian, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Caldwell.

RESOLVED, That when this Convention doth adjourn, it will adjourn till Monday morning 7 O'Clock.

ORDERED, That the Address to the Assembly of Virginia be now taken up and read; and the same being read, was amended and referred to a Committee of the whole.

The Convention then adjourned till Monday morning 7 O'Clock.

Monday the 10th day of November 1788.

THE CONVENTION met according to adjournment.

Mr. Wilkinson from the Committee appointed to draught an Address to Congress requesting immediate and effective measures to be taken to obtain the Navigation of the River Mississippi reported that the Committee had taken the matter into consideration and prepared an Address, which he read in his place and delivered the same in at the table where it was again twice read and agreed to as follows *Viz*:

To the United States in Congress assembled.

The people of Kentucky represented in Convention, as free men as Citizens, and as a part of the American Republic, beg leave by this humble Petition to state their rights and call for protection in the enjoyment of them.

Fathers, Fellow Citizens and Guardians of our rights.

As we address you by the endearing appellation of Fathers, we rely on your paternal affection to hear us; we rely on your justice as men and citizens to attend to the wrong done to men and citizens; and as a People recognized by the solemn Acts of the Union we look for protection to the Federal Head.

When the peace had secured to America that sovereignty and independence, for which she had so nobly contended we could not retire with our Atlantic friends to enjoy in ease the blessings of Freedom. Many of us had expended in the struggle for our Country's Rights that property which would have enabled us to possess a competence with our Liberty. —on the Western Waters the Commonwealth of Virginia possessed fertile and uninhabited Wild. In this Wilderness we fought, after having procured Liberty for our posterity, to provide for their support. Inured to hardships by a long Warfare, we ventured into almost insupportable forests. Without bread or domestic Cattle we depended on the casual supplies afforded by the chase. Hunger was our familiar attendant, and even our unvaried meals were made upon the wet surface of the earth with the cloud descended canopy for our covering. Tho' forced to pierce the thicket it was not in safety we tread. The wily Savage thirsted for blood, lurked in our paths and feared the unsuspecting Hunter. Whilst we lamented the loss of a friend; a Brother, a Father, a Wife, a Child, became a victim to the Barbarian Tomhawk: instead of consolation a new and greater misfortune descended the fangs of former afflictions. From the Union we were not supported, but we impeach not their Justice. Ineffable treaties, often renewed and as often broken by the Savage Nations, served only to supply them with the means of our destruction. But no human cause could controul that providence which had destined this Western Country to be the seat of a civilized & happy people. The period of its accomplishment was distant but it advanced with rapid and incredible strides. We derived strength from our salls and numbers, from our losses. The unparalleled fertility of our soil made grateful returns, for disproporcioned to the slight labour, which our safety would permit us to bestow. Our fields and herds afford us not only sufficient support for ourselves, but also for the Emigrants who annually double our numbers, and even a surplus still remains for exportation. This surplus would be far greater did not a narrow policy shut up our Navigation and discourage our industry.

In this situation we call for your attention, we beg you to trace the Mississippi from the Ocean, survey the fruitful fertile Rivers which water your Western Territory, and pay their tribute to the granaries, examine the luxuriant soil which those Rivers traverse. Then we ask of the God of Wisdom and Nature have created that vast Country in vain? Was it for nothing that he blest it with a fertility almost incredible?

Did he not provide those great streams which empty into the Mississippi and by it communicate with the Atlantic, that other Nations and Climes might enjoy with us the blessings of our fruitful soil? View the Country and you will answer for yourselves. But can the presumptuous madness of man imagine a Policy inconsistent with the immense designs of the Deity? Americans cannot. As it is the natural right of the Inhabitants of this Country to navigate the Mississippi, so they have also the rights derived from treaties and national compact. By the treaty of peace, concluded in the Year 1763, between the Crowns of Great Britain, France and Spain the free Navigation of the River Mississippi was ascertained to Great Britain. The right thus ascertained was exercised by the subjects of that Crown until the peace of 1783 and conjointly with them by the Citizens of the United States. By the Treaty, in which Great Britain acknowledged the Independence of the United States she also ceded to them the free Navigation of the River Mississippi. It was a right naturally and essentially annexed to the possession of this Western Country. As such it was claimed by America and it was upon that principle she obtained it. Yet the Court of Spain who possess the Country at the Mouth of the Mississippi have obstructed your Citizens in the enjoyment of that right.

If Policy is the motive which abates political conduct, you will support in this right and thereby enable us to assist in the support of Government. If you will heretofore our Fathers stretch forth your hands to save us. If you would be worthy Guardians defend our rights. We are a Member, that would exert any muscle for your service. Do not cut us off from your Body: By every tie of conjungunt and affection, by the remembrance of the blood which we have mingled in the common cause, by a regard to justice and to policy we conjure you to procure our right. May your Councils be guided by Wisdom and Justice and may your determinations be marked by decision and effect. Let not your beneficence be circumscribed by the Mountains which divide us. But let us feel that you are really the Guardians and protectors of our Rights. Then you would secure the prayers of a people whose Gratitude would be as warm as their veneration of their Rights will be eternal. Then our connexion shall be perpetuated to the latest times a Monument of your Justice and a terror to your Enemies.

RESOLVED, That the President of this Convention incite the said Address to the President of Congress requesting him to lay the same before that August Body.

Mr. Wilkinson from the Committee appointed to draught an address to the people of this District; reported that the committee had taken the matter into consideration and prepared an address, which he read in his place and then delivered in the same at the Clerk's Table where it was again read and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole Convention.

The Convention according to the order of the day resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration the state of the District.

Mr. Innes was elected to the Chair.

After some time spent therein the President resumed the Chair and the Chairman reported, that the Committee had taken into consideration the address to the Assembly of Virginia and made an amendment thereto, which he read in his place and then delivered in the same at the Clerk's Table where it was again twice read, and again amended and then agreed to Nemine contradicente as follows, *Viz*.

To the Honourable the General Assembly for the COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA.

Gentlemen,
The Representatives of the good people inhabiting the several counties composing the District of Kentucky in Convention met, beg leave again to address you on the great and important subject of their Separation from the Parent State and being made a member of the Federal Union.

To repeat the causes which impel the inhabitants of this District to continue their application for a Separation will in our opinion be unnecessary, they have been generously acknowledged and patronized in former Assemblies and we

the approbation of that August Body whose consent was necessary towards the final completion of this desirable object and who refused that the measure was expedient and necessary, but which from their peculiar situation they were inadequate to decide on.

As happiness was the object which first dictated the application for a Separation, so it has continued to be the ruling principle in directing the good people of Kentucky to that great end, upon Constitutional terms, and they conceive the longer that measure is delayed the more will they be exposed to the merciless Savage or which is greatly to be feared) Anarchy with all the concomitant evils attending thereon.

Being fully impressed with these Ideas and justified by frequent examples, we conceive it our duty as freemen from the regard we owe to our Const tuents, & being encouraged by the resolutions of Congress again to apply to your Honourable body praying that an Address may pass at the present Session for enabling the good people of the Kentucky District to obtain an Independent Government and be admitted into the confederation as a Member of the Federal Union upon such terms and conditions as to you may appear just and equitable; and that you transmit such Address to the President of this Convention with all convenient dispatch in order for our consideration and the final completion of this business; this we are emboldened to ask as many of the causes which produced former restrictions do not now exist.

Firmly relying on the justice and liberality of your honorable House, often experienced and which we are ever bound to acknowledge

We again solicit the friendly interposition of the parent State with the Congress of the United States for a speedy admission of the District into the Federal Union and also to urge that honourable body in the most expressive terms to take effectual measures for procuring to the inhabitants of this District the free navigation of the River Mississippi without which the situation of a large part of the community will be wretched and miserable and may be the source of future evils.

ORDERED, That the President sign, and the Clerks attest the said address; and that the same be enclosed by the President to the Speaker of the house of Delegates.

RESOLVED, That this Convention highly approve the address presented by General James Wilkinson to the Governor and Intendant of Louisiana, and that the President be requested to present him the thanks of the Convention for the regard which he therein manifested for the interest of the Western Country.

RESOLVED, That when this Convention doth adjourn, it will adjourn to the first Monday in August next.

RESOLVED, That President of this Convention shall during the recess thereof with the advice of three, or at the request of five Members, call a Convention and in case of death, removal for other disability of the President, any six Members shall have power to call a meeting of the said Convention.

ORDERED, That the Printer of the Kentucky Gazette be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

The Convention then adjourned till the first Monday in August next.

A true copy
THOMAS TODD C.C.

I hereby give notice, that the law, establishing a Town at the Mouth of Limestone, will probably be altered: And I do hereby forbid the Trustees, from acting under the former law; and further forewarn all persons from purchasing John May's land, under the Description of John May's and Simon Kenton's, as John May, and Simon Kenton have no such land, and of course, whatever is done under the former law, will be considered as null and void.

JOHN MAY.

Jan. 1th, 1789 (b 223)